

in regard to admitting persons to the table of the Lord, we abandon the cherished principle of the independence of the Churches, and their accountability to Christ, and we overthrow the foundations of all Church discipline."

Once more: "If the views of Baptists are in accordance with Scripture, the error of our Pedobaptist brethren is not a trivial one. Such results as these follow, in our view, from their principles and practice: That the baptized are not members of the Church, or that membership in the Church is not voluntary; that there are two sorts of baptism, one of which is a profession of the faith of the person baptized, and the other is a profession of the faith of another person; that regeneration is given in and by baptism, or that the Church is, by the law of its constitution, necessarily composed in great part of persons who do not give, and were never supposed to give, any evidence of regeneration; that the Church has a right to change essentially one of Christ's institutions, or that it is unessential whether it be observed as he ordained it or in some other manner; that baptism may rightfully be administered in a way which makes much of the language in which it is described in the Scriptures wholly unsuitable and inapplicable; * * * that the Scriptures are not, in all religious matters, the sufficient and only binding rule of faith and practice. * * * These consequences result, according to our view as Baptists; for the question before us is not, how we ought to regard them individually as Christians &c."

In the light of New Testament principles, then, and with the, at first bright, afterwards sad, testimony of Church-history, speaking to us to "go forward" in strict adherence to "the old paths," shall we, can we, as Baptists, as Christians, change our course in respect to the Lord's Supper?

A. CHIPMAN.

For the Christian Messenger.

Intemperance.

I look upon intemperance as the greatest evil that has ever appeared upon this sinblighted earth, the miseries of war not excepted and still there has been no evil to which men have so tamely submitted, as this. There is enough in the name of war to excite the mind and draw forth the sympathies of all good men; but to war, to pestilence, and to famine, there comes a last day; they have an end, and heaven overrules them for good; but in intemperance there is no good thing, because it is one of the chief means by which Satan works to accomplish his designs. It not only destroys the body but ruins the soul; causes desolations in families, fills poor houses with paupers and carries destruction wherever it goes; but who can tell of all the evils it brings upon us; and dreadful will be the condemnation of those who encourage it.

Then Mr. Editor if intemperance is such an evil, if it brings such a catalogue of misery, of crime, and of vice in its train, and we know it does, is there no way by which we can be freed from its influence?

GEORGE EDWARD CROSCUP.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MRS. LUCINDA CROPLEY.

Died at her father's residence, near Nictaux Falls June 30th, 1863. Mrs. Lucinda Cropley, daughter of Samuel Milbury. Our deceased sister professed faith in Christ about twelve years previous to her death and united with the Baptist Church at New Albany; she afterwards removed to Nictaux, was united in marriage to Banford Cropley, and joined the Nictaux Church. She manifested her attachment to the Saviour by her daily walk and conversation.

The family of which Mrs. Cropley was a member has been severely afflicted. In March 1861 the eldest son Isaac a young man of robust constitution was taken with measles and died. In February following, Lavenia, a beloved daughter departed to her long home. In August of the same year, George, another beloved son; and last, as we have noted, another daughter is laid in the quiet grave-yard—there side by side they wait the resurrection morn. We conclude from what they expressed through their sickness and their dying testimony for Jesus, that they had sought a cure for the disease of sin where only it is to be found.

A few hours previous to the death of Mrs. Cropley she had the family called to her bedside when she rejoiced in the triumphs of faith. For some time before this she had conversed only in an almost inaudible voice but then spoke clearly and plainly, saying, "Oh mother I have had a beautiful dream: I thought I was in heaven. I saw Isaac, and Lavenia and George there. Oh mother don't weep for them they're all in heaven. Oh glory! Oh glory! I am so happy." Thus she continued to rejoice. It seems that strength was given her to leave this com-

forting assurance behind. While the parents say with Jacob of old "Me have ye bereaved of my children" let them kiss the rod and remember that He who has wounded alone can heal.

"God works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

"Mother I've been in heaven, To me it has been given, To gaze upon the heavenly host To know my kindred were not lost, But saved in that Elysian land Where none shall take the parting hand." P. W.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mission to Lunenburg County.

Ovens, Lunenburg, Aug. 2, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER,

I AM NOW at the Ovens, but leave here to spend the week and coming Sabbath in other sections of the County.

Our place for meeting is a convenient Hall belonging to the Methodist friends, but fitted up with seats and occupied as a place of worship. I have enjoyed the privilege of the Hall during my stay here. The order of the Lord's Day services is—Sabbath School in the morning, preaching at eleven and at half-past three in the afternoon, and prayer-meeting in the evening. Good attention was given to the word preached, and I hope good will be the result. I have visited Rose Bay, Kingsburg, Spindler's Cove and Ritcey's Cove. All the School-houses in the above named places were opened for preaching. I visited the schools generally, addressed and prayed with them. I hope that much good may be done in this way. The schools are well conducted with good and efficient teachers. Generally the exercises of the school begin and close with the word of God and prayer. Our hopes are in the rising race. This is an important field and ought not to be neglected. "By whom shall Jacob arise for he is small?" At the Ovens we find members of Baptist Churches from different parts of the Province, as well as from New Brunswick and the Northern States. There are a few Baptists in Lunenburg town that I have visited and prayed with several times, but we have no place for preaching. There is a Hall which might be obtained for Baptist preaching at the rate of from ten to fifteen shillings for each service, but my pecuniary means would not allow me to ask for it at that rate.

Dear Brethren, this field should be occupied. I have had most pressing invitations from all the places that I have visited, but the few cannot sustain a missionary. Our cry is "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men."

The gold fields at the Ovens are very flattering in their prospects for the future. The further down the miners go the brighter are the prospects. If there were men with their thousands to spend, there would be employment for hundreds of laborers. In the end there is no doubt there would be a rich harvest. If one ton of quartz gives 300 dollars, and four pails of sand give \$5, as was realized the other day, I think my views are correct, as above stated. But it is not the place for the poor man without money, at present, although those who are here, have no inclination to leave, for their daily earnings support them well.

I have seen by the Messenger that the Board of the Home Missionary Society have given me a mission for the East. It, all is well, I expect to be at Isaac's Harbor about the last of September.

I am yours truly, OBED PARKER.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

AUGUST 5th.—Reported that the main body of Lee's army has fallen back towards Fredericksburg and Gordonsville.

Moseby's guerrillas continued their depredations between Washington and Warrenton. Estimated they have captured in all one million dollars worth of goods.

Japan advices via San Francisco report that although Japanese paid four hundred thousand dollars indemnity, England and France demanded surrender of murderers of Richardson and further indemnity for outrages on foreign merchants. Should Japan accede civil war would ensue. American Consul with families left Yeddo fearing assassination.

Invalid soldiers tore down Vallandigham's flag at Columbus, Ohio. Vallandighamites rallied and replaced flag. Further trouble apprehended.

Ninety cases sun stroke, mostly fatal, thus far, in New York.

AUGUST 7th.—The steamer *Suth*, with 8 paymasters, two and a half million dollars and 400 tons commissariat stores for Grant's army, (Federal) has been burnt near Cairo. Everything was lost. Some thirty persons perished.

The Atlanta Appeal says the Confederates are determined to stop the navigation of the Mississippi by well organized guerilla warfare.

The prize steamer *Kate* has arrived at Fortress Monroe with 1600 bales of cotton. The New-York rioters are passing through Courts to State prison.

AUGUST 8.—The Baltimore correspondence of the Herald says that by the middle of August Lee's army will be reinforced to the number of 150,000 men, with 300 pieces of artillery, and if by that time Meade has not advanced, Lee will assume the offensive.

Richmond paper state that Meade has been reinforced by 15,000 men from Grant's army. President Davis has made an appeal to absent officers and soldiers to return immediately to camp.

AUGUST 10th.—Newbern advices says Confederates are daily receiving supplies of war material at their ports in spite of blockade.

Advices from Army of Potomac report it occupying Beverly Ford—thus additionally protecting Rappahannock line.

Port-Royal advices 6th report activity Federals erecting batteries at Charleston.

Reported Sumter to be attacked on the 8th. Substitutes in Richmond command four or five thousand dollars Confederate currency.

Flour—Super. 4 10 a 4 75; Extra, 5 a 4 12.

THE TALK AT WASHINGTON.—Of this a correspondent of the press writes:—"The escape of Lee is more particularly regretted, as by prolonging the war against the rebellion it postpones the reckoning to which there is reason to believe that the government here intends to call either France or England, or both of them, for their recent conduct. The policy in this respect has undoubtedly been fully determined on and only the fitting opportunity is waited for to recognize in the covert hostility of France and England an actual *casus belli* which will warrant us in turning against them the united arms and navies of the whole country.

ON TO CANADA!—Having had quite enough of the "On to Richmond" fanaticism, the N. Y. Herald continues its exhortations to retrace its steps, and then "On to Canada." Its last appeal is as follows:—

"The people of the South have now realized the impossibility of a successful struggle against our government, and we think it is high time they should overthrow Davis and his followers and return to their allegiance to the Union. We could find better employment for the brave legions of the South than their vain endeavor to overthrow this Government. United with our armies, they could drive the French from Mexico and the English from Canada, and proclaim the sovereignty of the American people over all this continent. Such a course would be a far more consistent and sensible one than the present absurd and fatal strife between North and South, which can but terminate in the discomfiture of the latter."

Capt. Casey, U. S. Engineers, has surveyed the harbor of Belfast, Me., for the purpose of locating batteries. Work is to be commenced immediately. They will be earth-works mounting rifle cannon.

CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG—Arrangements have been made to purchase part of the battlefield at Gettysburg for a cemetery, into which it is proposed to gather the remains of the Federal dead. The ground embraces that portion on which the most desperate fighting occurred. Nine States have joined in the purchase.

Rev. Mr. Porter, of New Bedford, and Rev. Mr. Howard, of South Dartmouth, have been drafted and are going.

A Philadelphia paper of July 31 says that two sons of Gen. Meade were drafted that day.

Latest from Europe!

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The reply of the Russian Government to Earl Russell's despatch has been published. Its tone, although strictly courteous, is not by any means so conciliatory as the public had been led to expect by the summaries published in French journals. He holds out no hope of any arrangement with regard to an armistice, nor does there seem any chance of any understanding such as the great Powers desire in relation to a conference. Even with reference to the six points, the Russian Government only accepts the suggestions with the remark that they have already been carried out or promised by the Emperor Alexander.

The general impression of the French and Austrian press seems to be that the Russian replies will not be regarded as satisfactory by any of the powers. Austria, it is asserted, has positively determined not to allow herself to be dissociated in any way from the course pursued by England and France.

Meanwhile the insurrection continues to spread, and its horrors are intensified rather than assuaged by time.

The Polish National Government has issued a very stringent order, *inoffensively* termed "passport regulations." All citizens travelling abroad or in the interior are to be provided with passports, which are only to be given to those obliged to travel on account of their health, or on family matters (merchants excepted), and must therefore be accompanied by medical certificates or other proofs.

The Russian army is about to be increased.—An imperial decree orders a fresh levy in November next, at the rate of one man in every hundred of the population.

The Observer, at home, points out that the Channel fleet has been ordered to cruise in the Baltic in a peaceful way.

A letter from home asserts that the Pope has

written an autograph letter to the Czar, in which his Holiness holds the Russian Emperor responsible for all the blood that has been shed in Poland. The Pope would not publish his letter, though he gave authority to let the substance of it be known.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens state that Mr. Scarlett, the English Minister at that capital, has received instructions from his Government to arrange with the Ministers of France and Russia for a military occupation of Athens, should circumstances arise to make such a step advisable.—In case he cannot arrange for a joint occupation he is to act alone, and that he may be able to do so effectually, four English war-steamer have been sent from Naples to the Piræus.

JAPAN.

The latest news from Japan leaves the difficulty with England exactly as it stood when the previous mail left. Further time has been given to the Japanese authorities to choose between peace and war, but there were, unfortunately no indications of an intention to yield to the British demands. The Tycoon is believed to be personally well enough disposed, but the nobles who stand around him, and in fact govern him, seem determined to carry their hatred of foreigners the full length of war. It is believed that troops have been ordered from India to strengthen the force under command of the Admiral.

NEW ZEALAND.

Details of the recent hostile proceedings of the Maories in New Zealand show them to have been of the most serious character. The natives stopped an escort of the 57th Regiment, and murdered two officers and six privates. The authorities were attempting to deal with the act as a civil crime, and warrants had been issued against the murderers; but it is quite evident that the natives regard the massacre as the first blow in a new war. The warriors had assembled in great bodies, and had sent their women and children into the interior. On their side, the Europeans were concentrating their forces at Taranaki, and preparing for the war which must break out if the murderers are not surrendered. Some of the colonists seem to attribute the out-break to the lenient policy of Sir George Grey.

ITALY.

THE INCOME-TAX IN ITALY.—Turin, July 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Income-tax Bill was passed by a majority of 130 against 70 votes.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 20.—The Madrid papers state that a collision has taken place off Malaga between an English and a French frigate. Both vessels are said to have been sunk, and one English sailor and five French sailors only are reported saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mount Etna shows signs of a coming eruption. Columns of black smoke now ascend from the crater.

The Czar has ordered the dismissal and expulsion from Russia of all Frenchmen employed on railways and other public works.

The New York Independent has the authority of spiritualists for declaring that since his death "Stonewall" Jackson has become a strong anti-slavery man!

The latest accounts of Garibaldi's health are very unfavorable. It is said that the General is in a very weak state, and will never be able to head an army again. The wound in his foot has not healed, and, besides, he labours under liver disease.

HOW THEY DEAL WITH DRUNKARDS IN NEW ZEALAND.—In The Lyttelton Times, published in the province of Canterbury, in the above colony, we find the following advertisement—"Notice to the Public.—Whereas it has this day been proved to the satisfaction of us, the undersigned, being three of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, that one Mary Ann Robertson, of Christchurch, who is described at the foot of this notice, has become an habitual drunkard, and is injuring her health by excessive drinking, we hereby, under the provisions of the thirty-third clause of the Public House Ordinance, 1862, give notice that we prohibit all persons from supplying the said Mary Ann Robertson with any spirituous or fermented liquor whatever, for the space of two years from the date hereof." This warning is entered by the threat of a fine of 20L, or three months' imprisonment.

THE ARCHDUKE CONSTANTINE AND THE CONSPIRATORS.—The Grand Duke has of late regularly received with his parcels of foreign newspapers the secret journals of the Insurrectionary Government. How the latter papers ever got into the parcels no account of search was able to explain. Once on opening his usual budget of papers from abroad, and finding as usual the revolutionary prints in the folds of the other papers, he exclaimed that he should like to see the members of this mysterious National Government. A few days after, as the story goes, he received in the parcel a note in which it was stated that his wish had been heard of, and had been gratified. He would here with receive a photograph of all the members of the Polish Government. The only point remarkable about this photograph was that it presented a view of the arch-conspirators taken from behind!